

China Reconstructs

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Unite to win still greater victories.

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We are fully confident that we can overcome all difficulties and hardships, and build our country into a great socialist republic.

We are marching forward.

We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers.

Our goal must be attained.

Our goal can certainly be attained.



Our great leader Chairman Mao, in high spirits, reviews the parade from the rostrum at Tien An Men Square on October 1, 1969, the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Speech

—At the Rally Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China



Vice-Chairman Lin Piao speaks to the rally.

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China. At this time when the people throughout the country are joyously celebrating this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I extend salute to the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellec-

tuals of all nationalities of our country! Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army! Salute to all those people and overseas Chinese who love our socialist motherland! Warm welcome and greetings to our comrades and friends coming from various countries of the world!

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: **The Chinese people comprising one quarter of humanity have now stood up.** From the very day of its birth, the great socialist new China, like the sun rising in the east, illuminates every corner of the land with a brilliant flame. From then on, the history of our country has entered a completely new era!

In the past twenty years, the entire Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard, have transformed a backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China into an advanced socialist New China. Our motherland has undergone earth-shaking changes.

In the course of struggle over the past twenty years, we have consolidated the political power of the proletariat, victoriously smashed the subversive schemes and disruptive activities of the enemies at home and abroad and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. While carrying out socialist revolution on the economic front, we have also carried out socialist revolution on the political,

ideological and cultural fronts. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has completely shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and smashed their plot to restore capitalism. The unprecedented wide dissemination of great Mao Tsetung Thought and its being grasped by hundreds of millions of people are changing enormously people's mental outlook and promoting the steady development of our cause of socialism. Our socialist motherland is thriving and growing ever more prosperous. The people of all nationalities of our country are more united than ever before. The dictatorship of the proletariat has become even more consolidated. The great socialist China, standing like a giant in the East, has become a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism.

All our victories are victories of Mao Tsetung Thought and of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The practice of our socialist revolution proves that the theory, line, principles and policies of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by our great leader Chairman Mao constitute most important new contributions to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and have opened up a brilliant road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. From their protracted struggles, the people of the whole country have come to realize the truth: Closely following our great leader Chairman Mao means victory.

At the Party's Ninth National Congress of far-reaching historical significance, Chairman Mao issued the great call "**Unite to win still greater victories**", which has greatly inspired the fighting will of the people throughout the country.

Now we must continue to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Party's Ninth Congress, carry out in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth Congress and implement all Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. We must carry on in a more extensive and deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application

of Mao Tsetung Thought and do an even better job of ideological revolutionization. We must firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, **carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously**, carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**"; **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war; go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism** and unfold a new upsurge in revolution and production.

Comrades! We must rally even more closely around the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and strengthen the Party's centralized and unified leadership. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to develop the vigorous proletarian revolutionary spirit, carry on for ever the glorious revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses and build our socialist motherland into a more prosperous and powerful country and build up a more powerful national defence.

In the past twenty years, most profound changes have taken place in the international situation. The revolutionary movement of the people of various countries is surging to unprecedented heights, while U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are becoming more isolated than ever before. In order to extricate themselves from the predicament of being beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are colluding and at the same time contending with each other, carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and wildly attempting to engineer a war of aggression against our country and flagrantly resorting to nuclear blackmail against us. In the relations between countries, China has always upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Our stand is: **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** The

people of the whole country must heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all the enemies who dare to invade us. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. We warn U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism: The heroic Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are invincible. Should you insist on imposing a war on the Chinese people, we will keep you company and resolutely fight to the finish! On the vast land of China, wherever you go, there will be your burial ground!

We will always uphold proletarian internationalism and firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end; firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand; firmly support the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries in their just

struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism; and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people of the five continents!

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!
A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

—At the Reception Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Comrades and Friends,

Our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China — has triumphantly lived through 20 fighting years.

On this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I extend the warmest congratulations and proletarian revolutionary salute to the representatives of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peas-

ants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities who have come from all parts of the country and to the representatives of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, and cordial greetings to the broad masses of patriotic overseas Chinese and our patriotic fellow-countrymen in Hongkong and Macao, to our fellow-countrymen in Taiwan who are being oppressed and exploited by the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries and to all those who love our socialist motherland!

Joining us today in joyously celebrating this festive occasion are delegations from friendly countries, comrades from fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties,

friends from mass organizations of various countries, fighters and heroes from the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and also comrades and friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, Europe and North America. We express our warm welcome and sincere thanks to them!

Comrades and Friends,

Twenty years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: **"Our nation will no longer be an insulted nation; we have stood up."**

In the past 20 years, the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China have smashed the sabotage and disruptive activities of the class enemies at home and abroad and, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts and working hard and waging arduous struggles to make our country prosperous and powerful, have won one victory after another in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Particularly, as a result of

the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, a handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road have been overthrown, renegades and hidden traitors have been dragged out, the mental outlook of the broad masses of the people has undergone profound changes and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated and strengthened. At present, responding to Chairman Mao's call **"Unite to win still greater victories,"** the people of the whole country are carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. An invigorating and thriving atmosphere prevails throughout the country. A new upsurge is emerging in industrial and agricultural production and in the development of science and technology and culture and art. Our motherland has been transformed from a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial country bullied by others into a great socialist country which has persisted in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands and has attained initial prosperity.

Premier Chou En-lai speaks at the reception on September 30.



All our achievements in the past 20 years are great victories for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained."** Let us unite still more closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, carry on in a deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, persevere in the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,"** ceaselessly push forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction and win new and still greater victories!

Comrades and Friends,

The present international situation is excellent. The revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are vigorously developing and forcefully pounding at the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their lackeys. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and are finding things tougher and tougher. In order to contend for spheres of influence and suppress the people of various countries, they chant peace while both of them are actually engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations. They are stepping up their collusion in their attempt to form a ring of encirclement against China and carry out war threats against her. In order to cover up their ulterior motives, they slanderously counter-charge us with having so-called expansionist ambitions and even insinuate that we intend to launch a nuclear war.

From the very first day of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have declared explicitly that we firmly stand for the safeguarding of world peace and oppose wars of aggression. Ours is a true socialist country and we will never commit aggression against others. We develop nuclear weapons solely for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, and our ultimate aim is to eliminate nuclear weapons. But the peace we uphold is one based on principles, that is, peace based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We will never

barter away principles. Our great leader Chairman Mao said long ago: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** We must make full preparations against the war threats of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, including their nuclear war threats. If they should insist on imposing a war of aggression on us, we will firmly resist to the end until final victory.

The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are determined to better fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty and, together with the people of the whole world, carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

We firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism!

We firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

We firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand!

We firmly support the Palestinian people and the other Arab people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!

We firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for liberation!

We firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Western Europe, North America, Oceania and other parts of the world!

We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

We will firmly unite, fight and win victory together with the revolutionary people of all countries and with all revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Fight for the Further Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

—In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE People's Republic of China personally founded by our great leader Chairman Mao has been marching courageously along the socialist road for 20 years already. Today, in the new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction which has emerged since the Ninth National Congress of our Party, the people of all nationalities of our country, full of revolutionary pride in victory, warmly celebrate this great and glorious festival and wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

On the eve of the birth of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name." The course of history has fully borne out the correctness of this scientific Marxist-Leninist prediction of Chairman Mao's.

Chairman Mao has emphasized: "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." The people's democratic dictatorship of the People's Republic of China is the dictatorship of the proletariat. The 20 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China are 20 years of struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of the socialist New China. In the course of the 20 years' struggle, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its

leader, we have firmly relied on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the People's Liberation Army, united all the forces that can be united with, smashed the aggression, subversion and sabotage on the part of imperialism headed by the United States, social-imperialism and reactionaries abroad, smashed the harassing activities of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and scored great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and thus brought about unprecedented, tremendous changes in the outlook of our motherland.

Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the proletariat and the broad masses of people who have taken their destiny into their own hands, using the state machine of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have carried forward the socialist revolution step by step, waged struggles against the bourgeoisie economically, politically, ideologically and organizationally, and constantly consolidated and expanded the socialist positions.

Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings, we have carried forward the revolutionary tradition of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts and working hard and building the country through diligence and frugality, and found the way for developing the socialist industry, agriculture, national defence construction and science and culture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. With the rapid development of socialist production, the living standards of the working people have been raised. Through the concerted efforts of the working people in their hundreds of millions, our motherland has been built into a completely new socialist country with initial prosperity.

The dark, poor and backward old China ruled by imperialism and its running dogs is gone for ever.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and with the participation of hundreds of millions of people, has shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, smashed their plot to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, cleared out the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders who had wormed their way into the Party, and criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism in a penetrating way. As a result, Chairman Mao's thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has found its way deep into the hearts of the people, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been effectively consolidated.

Today, socialist China has become the reliable friend of the oppressed people and nations all over the world and a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism in the present era. We feel most proud of our great socialist motherland which is thriving with each passing day! We warmly hail the great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought!

The historical experience in the last 20 years teaches us that the fundamental question of the socialist revolution and socialist construction is the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of leadership, that is to say, **the question of whether the leadership of the Party and state is to be in the hands of Marxists or of revisionists.** The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee for our country to advance along the socialist road. At the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of our Party, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school."** Chairman Mao issued this great call after profoundly summing up the historical experience over the last 20 years. Our task is to continue to implement Chairman Mao's call and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat politically, ideologically, economically and organizationally.

For the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, serious attention must be paid to further strengthening and perfecting the three-in-one revolutionary committees at all levels. All revolutionary committees and all cadres must maintain close ties with the masses, have confidence in them, rely on them and bring their revolutionary creative spirit into full play. All revolutionary cadres must share weal and woe with the masses of the people and serve them wholeheartedly; they must persist in taking part in collective productive labour, do a good job of

grasping typical cases and get rid of bureaucracy and other tendencies of divorcing themselves from the masses. Deep-going and constant ideological and political work must be done among the masses and erroneous tendencies must be rectified through reasoning and appropriate criticism so as to strengthen unity. As for the class enemies at home and abroad and the handful of bad elements hiding among the masses, full vigilance must be maintained against them. So long as we act on Chairman Mao's teachings, carry out the Party's policies to the letter and do meticulous work, we certainly can, under the leadership of the Party, bring all positive factors into full play and unite the overwhelming majority of people so as to greatly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the broad masses of other working people over the handful of class enemies and speed up the socialist construction in our country.

For the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation and carry the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end. Leading comrades at all levels must conscientiously study and implement Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of the two types of contradictions different in nature and sum up and firmly bear in mind the rich experience in handling the two types of contradictions during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has dealt a heavy blow at the ideologies of all exploiting classes. However, we must realize that the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road runs through the entire historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Utilizing every moment their influence in the ideological sphere and resorting to different tactics, the overthrown exploiting classes continue to spread their poison, try to corrupt our cadres and try to win over the masses in the struggle with the proletariat. Though suffering defeat politically, the handful of class enemies will still try to undermine the socialist foundation economically. This is a protracted struggle. We must arm the broad masses with Mao Tsetung Thought, carry on revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way and conscientiously grasp the class struggle in the political, ideological and cultural spheres as well as in the economic sphere. In this struggle, we must further consolidate the leadership of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the socialist ownership, develop the socialist productive forces, give full play to the creativeness and wisdom of the masses of the people and propel the industrial and agricultural production and science and technology to advance still more swiftly.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is effected through the leadership of the Communist Party. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should rally closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and use Mao Tsetung Thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action**. We must conscientiously carry out the work of consolidating and building the Party. Communist Party members must keep to the Party spirit of the proletariat and to the Party policy, and must completely discard the erroneous ideas and style of work which run counter to the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people; any Party member who does otherwise is not worthy of the honoured title of a Communist. All revolutionary masses should strengthen their consciousness of the Party, accept the leadership of the Party, cherish and support the revolutionary committees, support the People's Liberation Army and make new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and stepping up the socialist construction.

In dealing with the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The second function of this dictatorship is to protect our country from subversion and possible aggression by external enemies."**

U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys have had countless dreams of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Their counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed aggression and "peaceful evolution" have all been smashed by the iron fist of the great Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army. In order to extricate themselves from their difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, which are in an impasse, are now intensifying their collaboration and wildly plotting to launch wars of aggression against China and they have even spread talk for nuclear blackmail against China. We tell you frankly: We have seen through this sort of tricks of yours — it is nothing to us! You vainly attempt to instigate the remnant counter-revolutionary forces to restore capitalism and hope that Liu Shao-chi and his gang of counter-revolutionaries will come to power again; this is simply day-dreaming and madness. Your futile attempts to organize rebellions in our border areas will only enable the revolutionary people of all nationalities in our country to become more clear-sighted, eliminate enemy agents and thoroughly wipe out the rebels. By vainly trying to launch armed aggression, you will only plunge yourselves into the escape-proof net of a great, just people's war against aggression. Your nuclear blackmail will never intimidate the indomitable Chinese people; it will only shatter your already very shaky nerves and serve to arouse the

people in your own countries and in the rest of the world to condemn and oppose you, and reduce you to ashes in the flames of anger of the revolutionary people. Even if you resort to all your perverse actions, you will be lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet and greatly hastening your own destruction. There is no other way out for you.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people are invincible. The Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led personally by Chairman Mao and commanded directly by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, is ever victorious. **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** As far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. Our foreign policy is consistent. We have all along held that the internal affairs of each country should be settled by its own people. We stand for the settlement of border conflicts between countries through negotiations. However, if any imperialism or social-imperialism imposes a war on the Chinese people, we will keep them company and fight to the finish, and **resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely** wipe out all aggressors who dare to come.

People throughout China, unite and respond to Chairman Mao's great call, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, maintain high revolutionary vigilance at all times, guard against surprise attacks by the enemy, keep to your work posts, and be well prepared to resolutely defend the sacred frontiers of our great motherland and completely smash the plots of aggression of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism! We are determined to liberate our motherland's territory Taiwan!

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

Long live the great unity of the people of the whole country!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

(October 1, 1969)

PEOPLE'S CHINA

Celebrates 20th Birthday

OCTOBER 1, 1969 was the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao joined 400,000 army-men and people of Peking and worker, peasant, and soldier representatives from all parts of the country in a grand celebration at Tien An Men Square.

People's China celebrated her 20th birthday at a time when her workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, holding high the Ninth Party Congress' call for unity, were surging forward in a

new high tide of socialist revolution and construction and advancing toward still greater victories.

The people of the capital joyfully hailed the tremendous victories of their motherland in its two decades of socialist revolution and construction, the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Magnificent Tien An Men Square shone even more radiantly. Red flags fluttered on the rostrum of Tien An Men Gate. In the middle

of the red gate wall was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on the east and west sides of the square and a portrait of Sun Yat-sen stood at the southern end. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were huge characters spelling out Chairman Mao's call to "Unite to win still greater victories."

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on Tien An Men

At 10 a.m. Chairman Mao, great leader of the people of all nationalities of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin

Worker, peasant and soldier representatives on the reviewing stands wish Chairman Mao a long long life.





Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on Tien An Men.





The mammoth parade begins.

mounted the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate to the majestic strains of "The East Is Red". All eyes turned to Chairman Mao as hearts to the red sun. Holding high their red *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the revolutionary masses cheered, "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Smiling, in good health and in high spirits, Chairman Mao waved to the crowds. Standing beside Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin, also in high spirits, waved his red *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*. The 10,000 representatives on the rostrum and the reviewing stands were so excited and happy to see Chairman Mao that they jumped for joy and cheered at the tops of their voices. Down in the square, more than 100,000 revolutionary people held up bouquets spelling out five huge

golden Chinese characters: "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

From the rostrum Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin reviewed the mammoth parade, pausing now and then to shake hands and chat with representatives from all parts of the country, leading comrades from various departments, and revolutionary comrades-in-arms and friends from the five continents.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum were: Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; (the following names are listed in the order of the number of strokes of surnames) Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-

tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fuchih, members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Peking; and Wang Tung-hsing, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Peking.

Also present were: Chen Yi, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee;

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

Ho Hsiang-ning, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers of the State Council;



of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

The Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Haki

Toska, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania;

The Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the

Red Guards cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" at the top of their voices.



Teng Tzu-hui, Li Ssu-kuang, Fu Tso-yi, Teng Tai-yuan, Hsu Teh-heng and Li Teh-chuan, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Also on the rostrum were 995 representatives chosen from among the 10,000 representatives of the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from all parts of the country.

Distinguished guests from other countries on the rostrum were:

The Korean Party and Government Delegation headed by Choi Yong Kun, member of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Secretary



Nationalities determined to advance under the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress.

Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam;

The National Delegation of Cambodia headed by Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, Premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

The Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) headed by Major Alfred Raoul, member of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution of the Republic of the Congo (B), Prime Minister and President of the Government Council;

The Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation headed by Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army;

The Government Delegation of Mauritania headed by Hamdi Ould

Mouknass, Minister of External Affairs of Mauritania;

The Delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal headed by R. P. Giri, Minister for Transport, Communications and Public Works of Nepal;

The Tanzania Friendship Delegation headed by Peter A. Kisumo, Minister of State for Regional Administration and Rural Development in the President's Office, member of the National Assembly and member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU);

The Delegation of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and the Guinea Government headed by Lansana Diane, member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and Minister of the Interior;

The Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria headed by Mohand Said Mazouzi, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Algeria;

Aurel Duma, representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania and Rumanian Ambassador to China, and his wife;

The Palestine National Liberation Movement Delegation headed by Abu Kasem, a leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah), and Abu Salem, also a leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah);

Nay Valentin, Cambodian Ambassador to China, and his wife; K. M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and his wife; Ranadhir Subba, Nepalese Ambassador to China, and his wife; Fode Issiaga Camara, Charge d'Affaires ad in-



Militant militia women.

Crack People's Liberation Army units.





Floats celebrating the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

terim of the Guinean Embassy in China; Mme. Ansou Kamano, wife of the Guinean Ambassador to China; Mohamed Cherif Sahli, Algerian Ambassador to China; Housni Younes, head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, and his wife;

The Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma headed by Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma;

N. Sanmugathan, leader of the Delegation of the Ceylon Communist Party, General Secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party;

Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia;

The Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden headed by G. Bylin, Chair-

man of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden;

Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist);

The Delegation of South Viet Nam Youth, Heroes and Intrepid Fighters Against U.S. Aggressors headed by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, Deputy Chief of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien Hoa Province;

Also present were:

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and his wife;

Kinkazu Saionji, Acting Head and interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Bureau, and his wife;

Anna Louise Strong, progressive American writer;

Pridi Banomyong, former Prime Minister of Thailand; and friends from Laos.

Parade of Unity and Victory

Hsieh Fu-chih, member of the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, declared the rally open. Salvoes were fired as the band struck up the national anthem.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao delivered an important speech at the rally (see full text on page 2). Revolutionary masses at the rally punctuated the speech with cheers to express their determination to respond to the fighting call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The parade followed. A contingent of People's Liberation Army escorting the national flag and national emblem marched into Tien An Men Square. They were followed by workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, Little Red Soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary art and literary workers and athletes in neat, mighty formation. The briskly marching paraders held high portraits of Chairman Mao and red flags and cheered joyfully, proud of being reviewed by Chair-



"Barefoot doctors" who wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Peking workers sing and dance.



man Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. The vigorous parade was a demonstration of indomitable revolutionary spirit and a high sense of discipline. It fully testified to the fact that the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, have shown unprecedented revolutionary unity and vigour and a firm determination to win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." Marching forward with models of the treasured four-volume *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the three constantly read articles,* the revolutionary masses from all fronts hailed the destruction of the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and

* Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.



Workers march proudly past Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with the slogan, "Grasp revolutionary mass criticism!"

scab Liu Shao-chi by the storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and hailed the unprecedented popularization of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

The paraders marched with big strides, carrying placards inscribed with the slogans: "Revolutionary committees are fine!" "Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously! Further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!" and "Firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism! Carry the socialist revolution through to the end!" They expressed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people who are determined to further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, promote the revolutionization of their thinking, carry out the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Workers in the capital, who are engaged in a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive, marched stalwartly with huge placards reading: "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

Waving ears of grain, poor and lower-middle peasants from the front of autumn harvesting on Peking's outskirts marched with a large picture showing Chairman Mao inspecting the fields. A tractor-drawn placard read: "People's communes are fine." The commune members shouted, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and acclaimed the good harvests which China had reaped for years running.

Floats reflecting China's flourishing market and stable prices en-

tered the square. A conspicuous placard proudly announced: "Our country is now a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts."

All this reflected the great victories the Chinese people have won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao by maintaining independence, self-determination, self-reliance, arduous struggle and hard work.

The Chinese working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure and brought profound changes to all parts of it. Members of the Peking workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams, together with revolutionary teachers and students, Red Guards, "barefoot doctors" carrying Red Cross medical kits and students of May 7 cadre schools with their trousers rolled up, were reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao. They showed

their common determination to carry the socialist revolution in the superstructure through to the end.

The contingent of literary and art workers marched past with floats presenting scenes from *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *The Red Lantern* and seven other model revolutionary theatrical works, which shine with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought. They presented a magnificent spectacle epitomizing the slogan: "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art!"

Troops of the ground, naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army, the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, marched triumphantly in perfect formation into Tien An Men Square shouting, "Fear neither hardship nor death!" As they marched past to be reviewed by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, they held aloft red-covered copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* and carried huge placards reading: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", "Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders" and "We are determined to liberate Taiwan". Built and led by Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, this army has performed great deeds of merit in the struggle to smash the aggression of the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries and to defend the sacred frontiers of the motherland, in safeguarding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e. support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control and political and military training). The army's outstanding combat history of arduous struggle eloquently proves that the best weapon is invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and not aircraft, artillery or atom bombs. The people's army armed with Mao Tsetung Thought is ever victorious.



Peking textile workers study *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* before the parade.

Office workers resolved to strengthen their proletarian ideology along the lines of Chairman Mao's May 7 directive.





Friends from all parts of the world.

Then came contingents of fully armed militia men and women. Rifles in hand and with bazookas on their shoulders, they surged past in high militant spirits behind a huge inscription written by Chairman Mao: "**People's militia units of the capital.**" The square was alive with the spirit of unity between the army and the people who are determined to fight to defend the motherland. This demonstrates that the hundreds of millions of armymen and people in China, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are prepared and have the deter-

mination and strength to use people's war to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all aggressors who dare to attack China.

Passing through the square was a float carrying this impressive slogan of great strategic significance: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations

should be made right now!" It demonstrates the strong will of the Chinese people and the people of the world to unite to fight and smash any war of aggression.

The paraders gave an enthusiastic welcome to the comrades-in-arms from Albania in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism in Europe, to the comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam in the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to friends from the five continents.

At the end of the parade, people in the square, holding aloft por-



traits of Chairman Mao, placards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao and red flags, marched forward joyfully toward the Tien An Men Gate to the strains of "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman". Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin walked to the two ends of the Tien An Men rostrum and warmly waved to the people on the reviewing stands and in the square. Thunderous cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" rang over the square and continued unabated for a long time.

Also on the rostrum were: members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking; leading members of the general departments, services and branches, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, military academies and schools, units under the Peking Command and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of some military area commands in Peking; army representatives, responsible cadres and representatives of revolutionary masses of various departments and working groups under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; a leading member of the Supreme People's Court; army representatives, responsible cadres and representatives of revolutionary masses in various departments under the State Council; members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Representatives of patriotic fellow-countrymen from Hongkong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese attended the ceremony on the reviewing stands.

Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

Festive Evening

In the evening Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao joined 500,000 people and armymen in more festivities and watched the holiday fireworks.

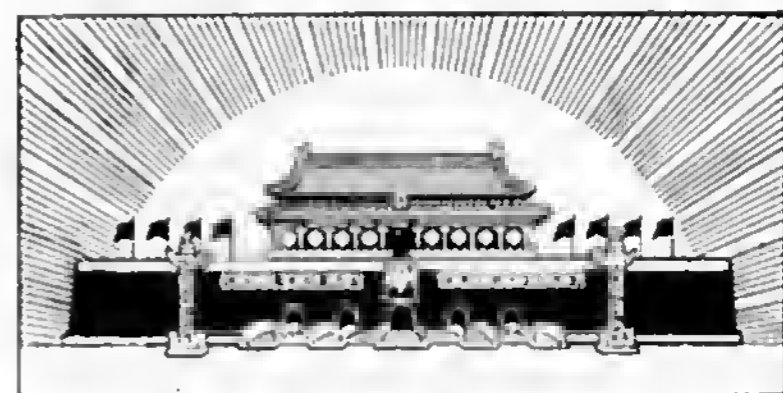
At 8 p.m. our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin mounted the Tien An Men rostrum with big strides amidst cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" resounding through the rostrum and the square. Buoyant and beaming with smiles, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin clapped and waved to the representatives from all parts of the country. They shook

hands and talked with comrades and friends from the five continents.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum were: members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng; members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Peking. Also on the rostrum were leading comrades of various departments and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from all parts of the country.

Also present were distinguished guests from different countries; comrade representatives from fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, friends from mass organizations of various countries, fighters and heroes from the front line of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and other friends from abroad.

Clusters of colourful fireworks soared into the air and formed spectacular patterns of "sunflowers face the sun", "red hearts turn toward the Party" and many others. The revolutionary masses taking part in the festivities presented a great variety of revolutionary, militant songs and dances, which expressed their determination to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and unite closely around our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to build our great socialist motherland into a more powerful country.



**As the Chinese people celebrate the 20th anniversary
of the great People's Republic of China**

**China victoriously conducts another
Hydrogen bomb explosion,
Successfully conducts her first
Underground nuclear test**

**A great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought,
an outstanding achievement of the Great
Proletarian Cultural Revolution**

AS millions of armymen and civilians were preparing to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, a new hydrogen bomb explosion was successfully conducted over the western region of the country on September 29, 1969. This followed her first underground nuclear test successfully conducted on September 23.

This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, another outstanding achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These new achievements were the result of the collective efforts of the Chinese workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, engineering and technical personnel and scientific workers engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons and other personnel who, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, actively responded to Chairman Mao's call, "**Unite to win still greater victories**", held aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, put proletarian politics in command, deepened their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, carried out the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress, and "**grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and preparedness against war**".

These new achievements in China's development of nuclear weapons are another heavy blow at the nuclear monopoly by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism; they are a great encouragement and support to the heroic Vietnamese people who are courageously carrying on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the Laotian people who are fighting the armed invasion of both U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand, to the Palestinian and other Arab people who are resisting U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression, and to the people of all countries who are fighting courageously for national independence and the people's liberation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland.**" China conducts necessary and limited nuclear tests and develops nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese government has solemnly declared many times that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and government will continue to make common efforts and persevere together with the revolutionary people of the world and the countries which uphold independence and cherish peace in the struggle to achieve the lofty aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.



This small village deep in the Taihang Mountains is the home of the Stone Slab Cliff Supply and Marketing Co-op.

A Supply and Marketing Co-op for Mountain People

Staff Reporter

FOR many years a supply and marketing co-op deep in the rugged Taihang Mountains of Honan province has been known throughout China as a pacesetter in socialist commerce. It provides both farm supplies and everyday necessities to the people of 361 villages who form the 95 production teams of Stone Slab Cliff commune.

The Taihang Mountains are an old liberated area. In 1946 after land reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Stone Slab Cliff area formed their supply and marketing co-op in answer to Chairman Mao's call to "get organized", the local peasants association contributing the money and several peasants lending rooms to house it.

From its very beginning, the co-op, being in a liberated area, was under the leadership of state commerce and has remained a part of socialist commerce ever since. The liberated peasants were unshakable in their determination to take the socialist road, for they bitterly remembered the ruthless fleecing the cold-blooded private merchants gave them under Kuomintang rule — 50 kg. of firewood or 150 kg. of hawthorn berries for a mere half

kg. of salt, for example! The people put their longing into a ballad:

*Buying is hard, selling is hard,
trudging the mountains is hard;
When will the poor see the light of
day?*

*When will the mountains have its
own store?*

*When will we be able to buy and
sell where we live?*

Even though the new co-op could carry its entire line of goods on one shoulder pole, it had the firm backing of the peasants for its sincere and wholehearted service. It quickly defeated the private merchants and took control of commerce in the mountains.

Today peasants have their pick of several thousand items displayed in a bright and spacious retail store. Most of the goods carried by the big county department store can be bought here. Co-op branches in the production teams form a very convenient supply and marketing network for the commune members.

Because the poor and lower-middle peasants who supervise and manage it earnestly practised

Bringing dynamite, caps and steel rods to an irrigation worksite.





Taking supplies into the mountains.



Commune members selling farm



W

Wholehearted Service to the People



and sideline products to the touring co-op staff members.



"This bib fits you fine."

To help develop production, co-op comrades assist the Tanaa brigade in planting *tangseng*, a medicinal herb.



Help from the co-op has contributed to the rapid increase in draught animals.



Chairman Mao's teaching to "**develop the economy and ensure supplies**", the co-op has played an important role over the last 20 years in promoting production and bringing progress to the mountains.

Serving Production

To develop a socialist commerce, the co-op staff members have always guided their work with Chairman Mao's teaching, "**Agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction.**" They have made the support of agricultural production and the consolidation of the collective economy their foremost task.

Expanding farm production increases the demand for farm tools and implements, so the co-op sends people to the villages to find out exactly what the peasants want and how big a stock they should have ready. To promote a new type of plough, for example, co-op comrades take it to the fields and demonstrate it. The co-op makes repairs without charge. It sends people to the production teams to teach the use of the fertilizers and insecticides it sells.

The peasants used to have to walk many kilometres to get a hoe repaired. The co-op solved this problem by inviting master blacksmiths from a neighbouring county to train local villagers. The commune now has 12 smithies to take care of all repairs.

In the busy spring and autumn seasons, co-op staff members, carrying tools and spare parts, make the rounds of the production teams to inspect and repair ploughs and other implements. Once a staff member found a bolt missing on a plough. The co-op did not have it in stock. Applying Chairman Mao's teaching that all their work must serve farm production, the co-op sent a comrade over seven kilometres to buy the bolt, which only cost 6 fen.

As farm production expands, the co-op must deal with more and more complicated problems. For example, Stone Slab Cliff commune lies at a high altitude and is colder. It had therefore never

planted sweet potatoes. The co-op, however, believed that a certain high-yield strain would grow in the area and sent its staff to help with experimental planting. When it succeeded, all the production teams made plans to grow it over large areas. But they could not nurse enough of their own sprouts in time and the peasants turned to the co-op to get them. Supply sweet potato sprouts? A warm debate in the co-op ensued.

Some of the staff members were influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist ideas of "profit in command" and "professional work comes first". They argued, "The job of the co-op is trading. People buy, we sell. We're doing a good job as long as we fulfil our sales quotas. Sweet potato sprouts are not merchandise and they rot too easily. We'll have to go a long way to get them, too. In the end we'll probably lose money and not make our quota. Better not take on things outside the scope of our work."

The majority of the staff maintained that they should do as Chairman Mao teaches and "**oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial production**". After much discussion everyone saw that as long as an item was needed to develop production and fulfil an urgent need of the commune members, they should supply it in the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. It was wrong to consider whether it was in or out of the scope of their work. Almost the entire staff started out that very night to buy sweet potato sprouts and bring them back in time for planting.

The underlying essence of the debate was the question of which road the co-op should take, socialist or capitalist. Whenever a question of this nature comes up, the co-op's Party branch organizes the staff to study and discuss it. Each ideological crossing of swords raises the staff's political understanding a step higher. On their own initiative more and more of the comrades now apply Chairman

Mao's teaching, "**Develop the economy and ensure supplies**", tying their work more closely with the entire revolution.

The co-op, of course, purchases products of the commune such as pigs, cowhide, silk and silk cocoons, always explaining how important these are to socialist construction and preparedness against war and natural disasters. When the co-op provides fertilizers, insecticides and other goods made by industrial workers, it explains how important town and country trade is in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. It encourages production teams to grow anything listed in the state plan which might do well in local conditions, at the same time doing everything possible to supply the production teams and peasant families with whatever they need which cannot be produced locally.

The co-op gives all-out support to construction projects that bring progress to the mountains. When the commune decided to build a stretch of mountain roads quickly, the co-op sent a staff member to join in surveying the route. At the same time, it worked to get all the materials that would be needed ready. When worksites move on commune water conservation projects, the co-op is always there promptly with the materials needed. Once, the co-op learned that emergency construction on an irrigation project had to begin the next day. It immediately brought a ton of dynamite, dynamite caps, steel rods and other materials to the site.

Stone Slab Cliff commune now has more than 70 channels totalling 35 kilometres, irrigating three times more land than before liberation, a strong factor in growing more grain. Celebrating their bumper harvests, commune members always have a word of praise for their supply and marketing co-op, calling it "our fine logistics unit".

Concern for the Masses' Well-being

Co-op staff members often say, "We'd rather walk five more kilometres of mountain roads ourselves



Studying Chairman Mao quotations during a short break on a trip.

than let the peasants walk even one." The busier the season or the stormier the weather, the more frequently they are out on the mountain roads and trails bringing supplies to the peasants' doors.

Li Lai-yu is a young member of the staff. On his first trip into the mountains he had to go up a long trail on the side of a precipitous mountain. A slip meant death in the gorge below, a dangerous climb even without a load. With 40 kg. of goods on his shoulder pole, Li's heart was in his mouth all the way up. The thought of doing this month after month made him think of quitting. When Party secretary Li Lin-huan learned this, he sought him out warmly and studied Chairman Mao's *Serve the People* with him. Then he went out on difficult trips with him, telling him about the Long March when the Red Army scaled much higher mountains covered with ice and snow and crossed the vast and deadly marshlands. Moved and inspired, Li determined to conscientiously temper himself. Trip after trip he persisted, finally becoming a deft climber of the rugged mountain trails. "It's for the people that I go through hard struggle and dare to climb any peak," he said. In one year he covered 4,000 up-and-down kilometres and carried a total of 10,000 kg. of goods and local products, earning the name, "Iron Feet".

Around the Spring Festival the peasants always buy more things

from the co-op. Just before the last festival, veteran staff member Shih Chuan-chang volunteered to take supplies to families in a village more than 1,000 metres up a mountain. When he came to "The Devil's Nose", a sharp peak covered with ice and snow, he took off his shoes to make sure he would not slip, walked in his socks and made two trips instead of one to lighten the load.

Close ties have grown up between the co-op staff and the people they serve. If a commune member is working in the fields

when the co-op comrade arrives, he just hands him the key to his house and says, "Please take the eggs and sheepskin I've put behind the door for you and leave me two jin of kerosene and a jin of salt. Will you bring me some sturdy blue cotton cloth next time?"

It is not unusual for a peasant to come to the co-op, set his shoulder pole down with the products he wants to sell, then simply hand his savings account book to the co-op comrades and go back to work. He completely trusts the co-op to grade and weigh his products correctly and deposit the money for him in the credit co-op.

The co-op has earned this trust by shouldering the loads up and down the mountains month after month for more than twenty years, conscientiously following Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people wholeheartedly. Commune members often praise the staff. But they reply, "When we carry goods into the mountains, we are taking Chairman Mao's loving concern to the people. When we carry their products out of the mountains, we are conveying their support for the country's socialist construction and the world revolution. We cannot think of more rewarding work than this."

Li Lin-huan, co-op head, tells staff members how the co-op began with one shoulder pole and has carried on the tradition of wholehearted service to the people.



CHINESE RAILWAYS— Twenty Years of Vigorous Growth

Passenger train crosses the lower deck of the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge.





Making up and dispatching freight trains in the busy Szuping marshalling yard on the Changehun Railway.

CHINA'S railways, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, made seven-league strides in the first twenty years of the People's Republic. The past three years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution especially stimulated outstanding achievements in the policy of being independent, self-determined and self-reliant.

Railways were an important tool of imperialist aggression in old China. The reactionary domestic ruling class used them to oppress and exploit the people. From 1876, when the first line was built, up to liberation in 1949, only 20,000 kilometres were laid. Equipment was obsolete and lines were concentrated in the northeast and along the coast. When the Kuo-mintang reactionaries came into power, they not only neglected railway maintenance but sometimes even wrecked them in military campaigns. The few lines which operated were constantly in deplorable condition. On the eve of liberation, only 10,000 kilometres could still carry traffic.

After liberation, the railway workers, led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, used Mao Tsetung Thought as

their weapon in a long unflinching struggle against imperialists' and modern revisionists' attempts to block China's progress and against the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists headed by the hidden traitor Liu Shao-chi. Firmly grasping class struggle, they used revolution to command production, reformed the old management system and put rail operations under unified leadership. The old lines restored in a short time, dozens of new lines were built. Manufacture of rolling stock, installation of signal systems and telecommunications developed swiftly. Related industries kept pace. Maintenance and repair, quality and technical level of lines and equipment improved. The quick expansion of the national economy promoted a steady rise in passenger and freight volume. A revolutionized army of railway workers emerged — workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and steeled and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Rails Span Mountains and Rivers

The Chinese railway workers, among the first proletariat to

develop in China, have a long and glorious revolutionary tradition. When liberation came, they put Chairman Mao's call to "build our country into a great socialist republic" into practice, constructing railway lines far beyond the total length laid in the 73 years before liberation. As lines extended into the interior, the thoroughgoing proletarian spirit which fears neither hardship nor death helped them push rails across "impossible" terrain, over deep and wide rivers, through marshlands, permanently frozen ground and deserts.

One section of the Paoehi-Chengtou line between Paoehi and the Tsinling ranges in northwest China, for example, is only 23 kilometres as the crow flies, but the railway workers had to push almost twice as far, around twisting turns, making a sharp ascent of 817 metres and go through tunnels for 56.7 per cent of the distance. They finished a complicated engineering job rare in the world.

To build the Yingtan-Amoy line in southeast China, they had to construct a sea dyke three kilometres long to span the 20-metre deep Amoy Strait. It took a million cubic metres of stone.



Wang Ju-lo (centre), veteran worker and standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the Tatung Locomotive Plant, helps power section workers solve a technical problem.

In 1959 the construction workers took exactly ten months to design and complete the huge and complicated Peking Railway Station.

The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, a pioneer in world bridge construction history, was completed in the cultural revolution. The double-decker bridge with twin tracks below and a four-lane highway flanked by sidewalks above is 6.7 kilometres long, four times the length of the bridge at Wuhan. From its beginning the imperialists and revisionists embargoed technical data, necessary materials and equipment for the bridge. The builders answered with self-reliance, determined to win honour for Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland. Their first step was to raise their political level and arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought. They launched a seathing campaign to repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, especially the slavish indiscriminate worship of everything from foreign countries. They made deep studies of *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* to learn from the selflessness of Eighth Route Army man Chang Szu-teh and the Canadian doctor Norman Bethune and the determined persistence of the Foolish Old Man. Thus armed ideologically, they conquered tremendous difficulties and constructed the

huge bridge entirely on their own efforts.

To inspect the piers and clear out stones under water, veteran divers proposed diving below 40 metres, the limit below which bourgeois authorities had always claimed was dangerous. Under the Party's care and with support from all sides, they were successful.

At one time the side cables anchoring two caissons snapped. The huge caissons, nine stories high, swung violently to and fro in the rolling waves, threatening to capsize and sink. Frightened bourgeois authorities proposed letting the raging river sweep them downstream. Furious workers rejected the idea. Braving death, they battled 40 days and nights until they at last saved the caissons.

Modern Rolling Stock

Locomotive and railway car workers have also done as Chairman Mao teaches, rely on our own efforts, break away from fetishes, emancipate thinking, and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

In old China, all rolling stock was imported. Locomotives were of low quality and many different types. Even the main repair fittings had to be imported. After liberation, China moved swiftly from repair to manufacture, from copying to creating its own. Mass production of high-efficiency

locomotives began as early as the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). After the big leap forward began in 1958, China made her own diesel and electric locomotives. The industry developed even faster during the cultural revolution, producing new types of highly efficient diesel and electric locomotives, modern passenger cars and heavy-tonnage freight cars. Manufacture of modern signalling equipment and other special apparatus made equally rapid progress.

Locomotive and car plants in different parts of the country have launched mass technical innovation movements to carry out Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". Daring to think, do and create, Tientsin locomotive workers in Chuchow used their collective wisdom to tackle technical problems which had baffled bourgeois authorities for years, and in only one year produced a world-standard high-power electric locomotive for trunk lines. Talian plant workers developed a new diesel locomotive of high horsepower. In six months, Tsitsihar plant workers made modern freight cars for transporting bulk cement.

Workers nurtured on Mao Tsetung Thought have an inexhaustible wisdom and talent, as these examples prove.

Raising Transport Efficiency

The railway workers strive hard to serve the people wholly and entirely as Chairman Mao teaches. They consider working for proletarian politics and building socialism as their highest duty. During the cultural revolution, repudiation of Liu Shao-chi's capitalist-management policy of "production figures in first place" and "profit in command" led to fuller play of the communist spirit of taking the interests of the whole into account, giving first consideration to others, close cooperation and coordination, and mutual support. The superiority of socialist railways began to be more evident as transport efficiency rose rapidly. Geared to support industry and

agriculture, freight service simplified its procedures, to the deep satisfaction of worker and peasant users.

Struggling against capitalist-roaders, criticizing and repudiating bourgeois ideology and transforming their organizations into staunchly socialist ones, as Chairman Mao urges, railway and other communication workers created an efficient through-freight service, unifying rail, road and water transport. This has been

of enormous aid to the country in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in socialist revolution and construction. Through-freight service cuts the time and cost of transport, speeds up the turnover of goods, reduces the number of transport organizations needed, saves manpower and material, and expands service to the masses.

On the threshold of a new decade, China's railway workers are launching a new high tide in their

work to carry out Chairman Mao's strategic policies, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They are determined to fight for the building of a mighty socialist motherland, to help smash the U.S. imperialists' and social-imperialists' war and schemes of aggression, and to support the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

A new rail and tie laying machine designed and made by First Railway Engineering Bureau workers.



"East Is Red" 2,000 h.p. hydraulic drive diesel locomotives ready for delivery.



The Nation Discusses the Revolution in Education

ONE of the most important tasks of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Party Central Committee pointed out in 1966, is "to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching".

Today, literally millions of people in China are in deep discussion of the revolution in education. This began in November 1968 when the *People's Daily* printed the proposal of two village primary school teachers that state-run primary schools should be turned over to the production brigades of the agricultural people's communes.

The masses in both city and countryside responded warmly and within two weeks over 7,000 letters poured into the *People's Daily*. The nationwide discussion ran all the way from how to run rural primary schools to the question of city schools as well. On May 12 this year, the *People's Daily* devoted its entire front page to "A Programme for Primary and Middle School Education in the Rural Areas", drafted by the Revolutionary Committee of Lishu county in Kirin province. This concentrated many of the new ideas and proposals of the masses and deepened the discussion. (In ten months, *People's Daily* has printed 64 forums on this subject, including also discussions on how to run socialist universities.)

In 1966, as the cultural revolution launched by Chairman Mao began, revolutionary teachers, students and Red Guards raised the banner of "to rebel against

the reactionaries is justified" and unleashed a fierce attack on the old educational system. They struggled against revisionist capitalist-roaders in education and criticized bourgeois ideology. As the stage of transformation into fully proletarian revolutionary education institutions approached, Chairman Mao pointed out that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything". The working class, main force of the proletarian revolution, and its staunch allies the poor and lower-middle peasants, entered the schools and a radical transformation rapidly began to take place.

How did the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants lead, manage and transform these schools? They were confronted with an arduous and glorious task, without any precedents to guide them. Undaunted, they combined Chairman Mao's theories on revolution in education with actual practice, experimented, gained experience, experimented and gained more experience. In order to summarize, synthesize and spread these local experiences throughout the country, they adopted the method of "from the masses, to the masses". Nationwide discussions were launched and the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers, students and revolutionary committee members discussed and made reforms as they discussed. The discussions went deep into educational theory and produced a rich exchange of practical experience.

Below is an outline of these discussions.

Who Holds the Power?

Chairman Mao teaches that "the fundamental question of revolution is political power". The foremost question in discussing the revolution in education is: "Who should hold the power in education?" Because power in education was not in the hands of the proletariat in the past, Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line could not be carried out and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line could intervene. Schools were unable to train the successors to the revolution that the proletariat requires.

In the nationwide discussions, many poor and lower-middle peasants brought up quantities of evidence vividly showing that "when the power in culture is not in our hands, political power is also hard to maintain".

The two primary school teachers who first suggested that primary schools be turned over to the production brigades, exchanging views on the transformation of education with the poor and lower-middle peasants.





A primary school student in the border areas telling frontier fighters how she studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in the struggle against revisionists.

To the question, "Can the poor and lower-middle peasants run the schools well?" They gave the confident answer: "We have red hearts loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tsetung Thought, to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We know full well how the labouring people suffered in the evil old society and we have simple, direct, hard-working ways. These are the guarantee that we will run the rural schools well." Poor and lower-middle peasants are already trying control and management of schools in many places and have proved that they can guarantee both the correct aim and the correct direction in education, in addition to ensuring a more rapid spread of schooling.

In the discussions, poor and lower-middle peasants and rural school teachers raised two main proposals.

1. It must be guaranteed that all school-age children can attend school. For those in remote scattered villages or herding or fishing areas, special types of schools should be organized, such as mobile schools, schools with classes on alternate days or schools in which teachers go to the students' homes to teach.

2. The production brigades should run an uninterrupted seven-year system of primary to junior

middle school, or an uninterrupted nine-year system of primary to senior middle school.

These proposals would help shorten the length of schooling and

overcome the problem of children living where an irrational distribution of schools still exists.

The discussion about the city schools followed a similar pattern. Everyone agreed that, like rural schools, city primary and middle schools must be put under the complete leadership of the working class and undergo a thorough revolution. Three ways were proposed: that they be run by the factories, by the neighbourhood committees or run jointly by the factories, neighbourhood committees and neighbouring people's communes.

Those who advocated that the neighbourhood committees run the city schools gave the following reasons: education in school, society and the home could be combined. Workers in small neighbourhood factories and retired workers can



Learning as they work in a part-farm, part-study middle school in Kiangsi province.



After taking power in the schools, the poor and lower-middle peasants check the students' progress regularly.

take over the leading power in the schools and also undertake some teaching. This will put the schools definitely under the leadership of the working class.

Teachers the Main Problem

Chairman Mao points out that "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem". Worker and poor and lower-middle peasant leading power in the schools guarantees that teachers really run the schools according to the requirements of the proletariat. One of the most important ways this is done is by helping the teachers revolutionize their ideology.

In the nationwide discussions, both workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants emphasized that teachers are the direct educators of the people. What materials are used, what kind of people are trained, depends to a great extent on what kind of teachers there are. Promoting the revolutionization of the teachers' thinking and building new ranks of proletarianized teachers is a decisive factor in whether the schools relapse into the ways of the old schools or continue to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

For rural schools some suggested that new teachers should be recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants from among the best middle school graduates, but that the original teachers should not all be ostracized. Those whose thinking and integration with the labouring people and whose good work makes them welcome by the masses should be kept. Only the few unsuitable for teaching should go back to take part in production. These suggestions emphasized that the Party's policies for uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals must be persisted in, that the great majority of teachers must be united with, that they should be encouraged to contribute fully to the transformation in education and be given an opportunity to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in order to thoroughly remould their non-proletarian thinking.

A lively discussion also went on concerning building up the ranks of proletarian teachers in the cities. There were proposals that teachers set up a rotation system, teaching for two or three years, going as workers or farmers in factories or communes for two or three years, then returning to teach again. They

pointed out that this kind of rotation is very important in preventing and opposing revisionism among the teachers. Others suggested that city schools invite workers, peasants and soldiers to teach frequently because they have a rich experience in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they can explain vividly and guide students in actual practice. Wherever this has already been carried out, students have received it warmly.

Breaking Down, Building Up

In the nationwide discussions, everyone recognized the enormous problem of wiping out the poisonous vestiges of the renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in education, a counter-revolutionary line directly opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. The revisionists promoted the idea among the students of studying to become officials. Young people learned to look on book-learning as the ladder by which they could climb up out of productive labour. The revisionists knew that students who climbed this way would think themselves better than others, and those who didn't make it would invariably curse their fate and be

full of complaints. In short, they would not want to labour in factory or field. People who think this way cannot build socialism — and this, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in education counted on. In order to be sure that education “serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour”, as Chairman Mao so wisely demands, the revisionist line in education must be discredited and its poisonous influence completely destroyed.

The nationwide discussion turned up a worry, expressed this way in letters to the press: “If state-run primary schools are turned over to the production brigades, they’ll increase the time for work and cut down on the time for classes. Won’t this affect the quality of teaching?” But a number of brigade school management committees composed of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers pointed this out: The standards by which one judges the quality of the teaching are bound to be completely different depending on whether one judges from the standpoint of the bourgeois class or the working class. According to the revisionist line in education, quality is measured by the rate of student promotion and the amount of book-knowledge acquired. But according to Chairman Mao’s proletarian educational line, the one and only correct measure of teaching quality is whether or not the students the schools turn out can — and do — wholeheartedly serve the people and serve the proletarian revolution.

Teaching material has also been an important subject of the discussion. A number of brigade school management committees in the rural areas who have already gained some experience in running schools spoke of what they had learned in the struggle to persist in Chairman Mao’s proletarian line in education. They swept the old teaching materials which were divorced from reality and spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist thinking into the dustbin of history and compiled new material which uses mainly Chairman Mao’s works, has class struggle as one of its main subjects, and is based on active participation in productive labour.

In the cities, members of the workers’ propaganda teams leading the schools, together with revolutionary teachers, students and parents, criticized and repudiated the old school curriculum: too many subjects, repetition in content, emphasis on the ancient to the neglect of the contemporary, too much homework, and the resulting students full of ideas of personal advancement and prestige. They pointed out that an entirely new curriculum must be worked out according to Chairman Mao’s directive: “While their [the students’] main task is to study, in addition to their studies they should learn other things.” It must follow the principle of better in quality but

less in quantity. Under working-class leadership, some middle schools have organized groups composed of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers and students to compile and write new teaching materials.

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The nationwide discussion of the revolution in education is growing in depth. The broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals are creating the new with daring, continually summarizing and exchanging experience and raising them to a higher level. A brand-new educational system illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought is being born.

The Tuanshan Primary School established and run by the poor peasants organizes upper grade pupils to help those in the lower grades who miss classes because they have to take care of the oxen.



Maidservant Becomes Teacher

HO Kuei-chen, a worker in a rosin factory in Kwangtung province, gave a vivid lesson in Mao Tsetung Thought to the fourth-grade children of the Huai-cheng First Primary School. It was the first time she had taught in her life, and now she was doing it as a member of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team which entered the school to lead its revolution in education.

As the bell rang, Ho Kuei-chen stepped into the classroom. Opening her copy of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, she read with the deepest feeling for the great leader:

"A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party — these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy."

At the suggestion of some of the students, she wrote the quotation on the blackboard. While she was concentrating on copying it, she heard students talking and laughing behind her. She stopped writing and turned towards the students. "What are you so interested in?" she asked.

"We think your handwriting is poor," one of the children answered honestly. "You write slowly and your characters are either too big or too small. You're not like the teacher we had before who wrote fast and beautifully."

"You're right, children, I am not like the teacher you had before.

I'm a worker and I never went to a school," Ho Kuei-chen said.

"Why not?" the puzzled children asked.

"Because," Ho Kuei-chen explained, "before liberation my family was very poor. We had no money for the children to go to school. After liberation I was still refused by schools because they were under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which was serving the interests of the landlords and bourgeoisie."

She paused and tears came into her eyes. Then she told them this story:

"Before liberation, when the country was ruled by the Kuomintang reactionaries, there was a little girl who lived with her family in a very small house. There were seven in the family and they were so poor that often they did not even have watery rice gruel to fill their stomachs. The girl went begging with her older brother. How could she afford to go to school? Her grandfather committed suicide because he could not find a way to feed the family. Driven to his wit's end, her father sold the little girl and her older brother and sister to some landlords and rich people, and gave his fourth daughter away to another family. The little girl was only eight years old, younger than you are now, but she worked as a maidservant in a rich man's house. Every day she had to get up before daybreak and toil until midnight without even a minute's rest. She was often beaten black and blue by the heartless rich man. . . ."

The students listened breathlessly, eyes wide and fists clenched, hating the old society. Ho Kuei-chen wiped her tears and pointed to Chairman Mao's quotation on the blackboard. "Children," she continued, "it is with these three weapons that our great leader Chairman Mao led us to defeat the class enemies who oppressed us and liberate the country. The little maidservant whose story I just told you was rescued from her life of hell. She was reunited with her family and

grew up to become a worker. Now she lives happily and has learned how to read and write."

"Where is the little girl now?" one of the younger ones asked with intense interest.

"She has joined a workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and entered a school," Ho Kuei-chen answered. "Right now," she added, her eyes sparkling, "she is giving you a lesson in Mao Tsetung Thought on class struggle — the worker whose handwriting you just criticized!"

Looking into the faces before her, she asked, "Now do you understand why we workers and poor and lower-middle peasants could not go to school in the old society?"

"Yes!" the answer burst from the students.

"You children have the opportunity to study," she told them seriously. "This is because of the good leadership of Chairman Mao. But Liu Shao-chi tried all sorts of tricks to turn China onto the capitalist path and throw us back into the old miserable life again. One of the things he did was to use the schools to train successors to the bourgeoisie. We must never allow it! We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and always be his good and loyal children." Then she led the class in reading Chairman Mao's quotation on the blackboard. The students looked at the characters she had written and now felt close to them.

The bell rang, class was over. Ho Kuei-chen said, "We haven't finished our lesson. Shall we continue it next time?"

"Yes!" came the unhesitating reply.

During the recess, the children flocked about Ho Kuei-chen. Some of them criticized themselves. "We shouldn't have laughed at you for not writing beautifully," they said. Others told her, "This lesson helps us understand more what class struggle is." All of them pledged to be Chairman Mao's good children and asked their worker-teacher to give them more lessons in Mao Tsetung Thought.

家庭妇女参加生产劳动

Jiāting Fùnǚ Cānjiā Shēngchǎn Láodòng

Housewives Take Part in Productive Labour

大庆油田的工人家属, 遵从毛主席
Dàqìng yóutián de gōngrén jiāshǔ, zūncóng Máo Zhǔxǐ
Tachìng oilfield's workers' wives, following Mao Chairman

“组织起来”和有关自己动手, 丰
“zǔzhī qǐlái” hé yǒuguān zìjǐ dòng shǒu, fēng
“get organized” and concerning our own move hands (to get) ample

衣足食的教导, 从一九六一
yī zú shí de jiàodǎo, cóng yī-jiǔ-liù-yī
clothing, ample food teaching, from nineteen-sixty-one

年油田建设初期开始, 就
nián yóutián jiànshè chūqī kāishǐ, jiù
year (the) oilfield construction early period beginning, then

积极投入各种集体
jījī tóurù gè zhǒng jītǐ
actively threw themselves into various kinds (of) collective

生产劳动。她们大力开荒
shēngchǎn láodòng. Tāmen dàlì kāi huāng
productive labour. They in a big way opened up waste land (and)

种地, 办各种手工
zhòng dì, bàn gè zhǒng shǒugōng
cultivated land, set up different kinds (of) manually operated

作坊、小型工厂。此外, 她们还
zuōfang, xiǎoxíng gōngchǎng. Cǐwài, tāmen hái
shops, small-type factories. Besides, they also

在各个居民区办起了幼儿园、
zài gège jūmín qū bànqǐle yòu'éryuán,
at each residential area set up kindergartens,

商店、理发店等公共服务事业。
shāngdiàn, lǐfà diàn děng gōnggòng fúwù shìyè.
shops, barber's shops etc. public service institutions.

几年来, 她们生产的粮食、
Jǐ nián lái, tāmen shēngchǎn de liángshí,
(In the last) few years, they turned out food,

蔬菜、家畜和其他产品, 有力地
shūcài, jiāxù hé qítā chǎnpǐn, yǔlìdì
vegetables, domestic animals and other products, greatly

支援了油田的生产建设, 改善了
zhīyuánle yóutián de shēngchǎn jiànshè, gǎishànle
supported (the) oilfield's production (and) construction, improved

工人的生活。
gōngrén de shēnghuó.
workers' lives.

由于组织起来 参加 生产劳动,
Yóuyú zǔzhī qǐlái cānjiā shēngchǎn láodòng,
Due to organizing up (and) taking part in productive labour,

大庆工人家属的政治觉悟有了
Dàqìng gōngrén jiāshǔ de zhèngzhì juéwù yǒule
Tachìng workers' wives' political consciousness got

进一步提高。许多家属参加了
jìn yī bù tígāo. Xǔduō jiāshǔ cānjiāle
further raising. Many housewives have taken part in

居民区各级革命委员会的
jūmín qū gè jí gémìngwēiyuánhui de
residential areas different levels revolutionary committees'

工作。更多的人成了学习毛主席
gōngzuò. Gèng duō de rén chéngle xuéxi Máo Zhǔxǐ
work. More people have become studying Mao Chairman

著作积极分子。
zhùzuò jījīfēnzǐ.
works activists.

Translation

Since 1961, the early period in the construction of the oilfield, the workers' wives at the Tachìng Oilfield, following Chairman Mao's teaching to “get organized” and to use our own hands to get ample food and clothing, have actively thrown themselves into various kinds of collective labour. They opened up waste land in a big way and set up various manually operated shops and small factories. Besides, they also set up such public service organizations as kindergartens, stores, barber's shops, etc. in each residential area.

In the last few years, the food, vegetables, domestic animals and other products turned out by them have greatly supported production and construction at the oilfield and improved the workers' lives.

Because the Tachìng wives got organized and took part in productive labour, their political consciousness has been further raised. Many of them are now working in the residential areas' revolutionary committees at different levels. More have become activists in studying Chairman Mao's works.

Explanatory Notes

1. Jiā 家 means “family” and shǔ 属 “dependent”. Jiāshǔ 家属 means “family dependents”. In this lesson, jiāshǔ refers to the workers' wives.

2. De 的 is a particle used to link a noun to its adjectival modifier, which might be another noun, a phrase or a clause. E.g., tāmen shēngchǎn de liángshí, shūcài hé jiāxù 她们生产的粮食、蔬菜和家畜. Here tāmen shēngchǎn 她们生产, meaning “they turned out”, is an adjectival modifier of the nouns that follow it. Hence the whole phrase means “the food, vegetables and domestic animals turned out by them”.

ON CHANGE

PIAO HSING-SHU



The author studying Chairman Mao's works.

Persisting in collective farm work.



I AM a member of the Chienkuo production brigade of a commune in Heilungkiang province. I was my production team's oxcart driver. But during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants made me a leader, electing me head of our brigade's revolutionary committee and a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee. My position changed, my work changed, my surroundings changed — would my thinking change too? My own experience and my study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking showed me that all things constantly change and develop, and people's thinking is no exception. Either you change for the better, or you change for the worse. It is not possible to stay the same.

But at first I thought it was simple and easy to stay unchanged. I felt that the poor and lower-middle peasants elected me to a leading job because they trust me, so I must hold the power they give

me firmly and exercise it wisely. I must never change, no matter what. I also figured it this way: I come from a poor peasant family. We suffered terribly in the old society and bitterly hate the exploiting classes. My mother is a veteran Communist Party member and I joined the Party at eighteen. I was literally born in a red cradle and grew up under the red flag, as we say. Then in the cultural revolution I carried the *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* with me all the time, trying to do everything as Chairman Mao teaches. I stayed close to the poor and lower-middle peasants as we all followed Chairman Mao to make revolution. This steeled and tempered me. Besides, although I've taken up a leading job, I'm still a man of the soil and do farm work just like the other commune members. My leadership job takes me to the county headquarters for only two or three months a year. As long as I watch myself closely, I thought, I won't change.

But things in this world aren't so simple. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite."** Nothing could be more true. He adds an important point: **"Here, the conditions are essential. Without the given conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite."**

Some of the things that happened after I became a leader made me understand this more deeply. In the brigade's office there are several benches, but only one chair. Whoever came in first sat in that chair and nobody thought anything about it. But as time passed, nobody sat in it anymore, no matter how early they were. Why? Because every time I came into the room I would sit in it. I'd become used to it. I felt: I'm the head of a brigade of 1,800 people, it's only natural that I should sit in this chair. I'd connected being a leader with sitting in the only chair! Didn't this show that deep in my heart I was be-

ginning to feel superior because I was a leader?

There was something else. In the beginning, when work took me to the county, the comrades there would call me "Hsiao Piao" ("Little Piao"). I was only twenty-three and felt warm and pleased at this familiar address. But as work often put me in the public eye, some people began calling me "Committee Member" or "Leader". At first this formal address made me feel uncomfortable, my face would get red with embarrassment and I was even irritated. But as time went on I began to get used to it, and when the poor and lower-middle peasants greeted me warmly and called me "Hsiao Piao" I not only no longer felt any warmth, but was displeased.

A chair or a bench, "Committee Member" or "Hsiao Piao"? My changing attitude towards these small things showed that I was changing in fundamental ways. Unconsciously and imperceptibly I was already putting myself in a position different from the masses.

Another thing also taught me a lesson. Last winter while I was on duty in the county, our brigade was working on an irrigation project. It was midwinter and the ground was frozen hard. A pick only made a dent. Progress was slow. Why not blast with explosives? Without further thought I bought 1,500 yuan of dynamite and caps and phoned the brigade to send a cart over that very night. We got back to the brigade before dawn. But just as we were about to unload, the chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants association stepped forward and said, "Don't unload that stuff!" He turned to me and demanded, "Who told you to buy dynamite?"

"Nobody," I answered.

"Who did you discuss it with?"

"Nobody, I made the decision myself." All this time I was thinking to myself, "I'm the head, don't I have the right to decide a small matter like this?"

The chairman went on. "You've visited Taehai.* Did they trans-

form their poor mountains and get good harvests by blasting?"

"No," I admitted.

"Hsiao Piao," the chairman said very seriously, "it's not the 1,500 yuan that bothers us. It's that you're blasting away our Chienkuo brigade's Taehai spirit of self-reliance and our resolve for hard struggle."

The criticism was sharp and just. But somehow I couldn't help feeling that being shown up wrong in front of so many people was a big loss of face for me. I chewed it over all the way home. Then I remembered Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Who is it that gives us our power? It is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population."** That's right. When I do things according to Mao Tsetung Thought, when I truly represent the poor and lower-middle peasants and their needs, then I have power. Otherwise I have none at all. What I had done in buying the dynamite did not meet the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and did not conform to Mao Tsetung Thought.

Yet I kept thinking about "my power" and resented being shown my mistake. Didn't all this show that I was changing? Then I recalled an incident where I had behaved differently just after I had become head of the brigade revolutionary committee. When some members proposed buying a rice-sowing machine that cost 40 yuan, I had gone among the masses and widely solicited their opinions, also discussing it many times with cadres at different levels. But now, on a matter involving such a big sum, I had not only decided and acted on my own but had then resented criticism from the masses. Didn't this show that I'd

*Taehai production brigade, in the eastern part of Shansi province, is a nationally known advanced agricultural unit. By creatively studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought and bringing the spirit of self-reliance into full play, Taehai has made tremendous achievements in the struggle to transform nature,

changed so much that I had detached myself from the masses? When I no longer have the masses in my heart and begin to look down on them, it is the beginning of my downfall.

A change in feelings is often the clearest indicator of a change in thinking. One incident especially roused my vigilance against changes in myself after my position changed. One day I had just got back from a meeting in the county and was eating supper when Mother Yu of production team No. 1 came and said her son was ill and would I go and take a look. Without putting down my bowl I told her to go to the vice-head. After a while, she was back again, begging me to go. Suddenly I was ashamed of myself,

my face burned, the rice stuck in my throat and I couldn't swallow another mouthful. I jumped up and went to arrange medical care for her son. I couldn't help remembering an incident in the winter of 1966. One evening I had just returned from work in the fields and was sitting down to supper when my brother told me Mother Sung was ill. I immediately put down my chopsticks and went to see her. Then I hurried off in the dark to get a doctor and fill the prescription for her. I busied around for half the night and my feet became frost-bitten, but in my heart I felt warm. I'd had such deep feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants then as an ordinary commune member. But now that I

was a leader, these feelings for my class brothers had cooled. Wasn't this change?

Chairman Mao points out: "In class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." Although I was born in a poor peasant family and grew up under the red flag, there are still classes in the society I'm living in. I was brought up by the Party and through the years have absorbed more and more Mao Tsetung Thought, but at the same time I've also been influenced by a lot of bourgeois ideas. So in my world outlook, my basic ideology, the struggle between concern for the people and concern for the self still exists. As

Piao Hsing-shu solicits suggestions and criticisms from the masses.



my position changed from an ordinary commune member to a man with power, this contradiction between "for the people" and "for the self" started new battles under new conditions. Through struggle, these two opposing aspects of the contradiction transform themselves into their opposites. The transformation can either be in the progressive direction (towards "for the people") or the retrogressive direction (towards "for the self"). When I make a living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, consciously fight self and repudiate revisionism and try hard to remould my ideology, I transform in the progressive direction and concern for the people grows in my heart. As soon as I slacken my efforts to remould my ideology, however, I inevitably move backward and concern for the self gets the upper hand.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us about materialist dialectics that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes". My own experience proves this. Although the external objective circumstances are a strong influence in transforming one's thinking, they are not decisive because they do not become effective unless one's internal subjective factors respond. In other words, the world around us causes changes in thinking—but only when thinking itself contains the cause for change.

For example, after I became a leader, I found myself in two objective conditions that could lead me to change in different directions. On the one hand, I have more opportunities to study and learn, I can read important documents sooner than others. I get more help and guidance from leaders and comrades. These are favourable conditions which can influence my development in a forward direction. But there is the other kind of condition too. Being a leader, I am often put in the limelight. There are always some people who flatter and play

up to me. There are a lot more meetings to attend and reports to read or listen to. I have less time to take part in collective labour. It is easy to float on the surface like drifting duckweed instead of striking deep roots in the work and among the masses. These are unfavourable conditions which can cause me to develop in a backward direction. How should I handle these opposite conditions? A real revolutionary must arm himself with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, sharpen his awareness of the necessity of continuing to make revolution, face the conditions earnestly and squarely, analyse them, and fully develop favourable conditions and use them to transform the unfavourable into favourable conditions.

Take the problem of meetings cutting into farm work. Without holding meetings, you can't publicize and carry out the Party's directives and policies, and that affects work. If you don't take part in collective farm work, however, you detach yourself from the masses, and that way your thinking is bound to turn revisionist. You have to have meetings and you have to take part in farm work, and both take up your time. This is a contradiction. To solve it, I seize every chance I get to work with the people in the fields, no matter for how short a period. At the same time, our brigade leading group arranged a collective leadership with a common-sense division of responsibilities. This way we don't get bogged down in routine work and have more time for collective farm work. Contradiction solved.

Here's another example. As a leader, I am often called on to sit on the platform at meetings. At first I didn't want to. I was afraid this would divorce me from the masses. Later, I began to realize that meetings invariably have some on the platform and some below. The dangerous thing is not sitting on the platform but no longer having the masses in your heart, not stepping up on the platform from below but pursuing show and personal reputation. If

you consider conveniences provided because of work as comforts due you in your leader's position, if you consider becoming a leader not as part of the people's general division of labour but as becoming a notch higher than others, that is truly dangerous. That is the beginning of the "peaceful evolution towards capitalism". Therefore, our attitude should be one of looking at conditions affecting both sides of the contradiction, the positive and the negative, consciously developing the favourable conditions and using them to transform the unfavourable, pushing the development of the contradiction in a positive direction. When we do this with our thinking, we are certain to develop in the direction of benefit to the revolution.

Chairman Mao has warned us: "In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not been really settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology. It is wrong not to understand this and to give up ideological struggle." Whether we change ideologically for the better or for the worse, the change is a reflection of the fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeois classes and their different world outlooks in the ideological field. In this struggle, we revolutionaries must see to it that the dictatorship of the proletariat rules the field of ideology. To ensure this, we must work hard to grasp Mao Tsetung Thought well, arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, always be on the active offensive against all bourgeois ideology and defeat it with Mao Tsetung Thought. We must launch a revolution in the very depths of our own souls, fight self and repudiate revisionism, vanquish self-interest and firmly implant devotion to the interests of the people. This is the only way to make sure that our people never turn revisionist and our proletarian state never changes its political colour.



Breaking Down the Revisionist System of Industrial Management

Li Fu (*left*), chairman of the revolutionary committee of the forging shop, the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, discusses all problems with other workers.

Workers use Mao Tsetung Thought to repudiate Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in industrial management.

REVOLUTION means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth," Chairman Mao has said. Profound changes going on in the forging shop of the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution graphically prove this.

One of the principal units of the Changchun plant, the 1,000-man forging shop produces several hundred automobile parts. For the past year and eight months, the shop's revolutionary committee and P.L.A. supporting the proletarian revolutionaries have worked hard to "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously" as instructed by Chairman Mao. In other words, using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, workers and staff have struggled against Party capitalist-roaders in the shop and sharply and thoroughly repudiated Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry in the shop. Then, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they



eliminated the rules and regulations that hindered production and the workers' creativity and initiative and set up new ones for managing a socialist enterprise.

Today, with the working class in firm control of politics, production and technical matters, the workers are bursting with revolutionary enthusiasm, their wisdom and ingenuity creating leap after leap in production. Last year the shop overfulfilled its state quota one month ahead of schedule. Production in the first half of this year was the highest for the same period in history.

Struggle Between Two Lines

For years in China there has been a fierce struggle over what thinking and methods to use in managing a socialist enterprise, a struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ehi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It has been especially sharp and complicated in the Changchun plant.

The Changchun plant was China's first motor vehicle industry base. Construction on it began in 1953 and it went into production in 1956. From the start, Chairman Mao showed warm concern for the plant and many times gave instructions on its construction and production. The Chinese people expected much from it. But revisionist Liu Shao-ehi and his agents tried instead to make the plant a model of their way of running an enterprise, and this put the brakes on the healthy growth of the automobile industry.

They ordered the plant run entirely on the model of a certain foreign automobile plant, following the same rules and regulations to the letter. Drawn up in several million words and printed in 60 thick volumes, these could be boiled down to a few lines: one-man management, the director having sole power over the entire plant, relying on material incentives, specialists, putting technique in first place and profit in command. Chiefs and heads have the right to decide, workers have only the "duty" to be supervised. Workers must abide by technological regu-



A technical innovation shock team studying improvements on a new type of heating furnace.

lations without question, must not change designs or machines, not even a nut or bolt, and so on.

This revisionist management system ran entirely counter to Chairman Mao's principles for socialist enterprises: put politics in command, strengthen Party leadership, carry out extensive mass movements and technical revolution. The revisionist system hurt the socialist economic base and blocked the workers' initiative and creativity with all kinds of controls, restrictions, suppressive measures and penalties.

From the beginning, the revolutionary workers, leaders and engineers insisted on running the plant according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Time after time they had to fight the revisionist line. Inspired by Chairman Mao's call during the big leap forward of 1958-59 to "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers boldly broke away from foreign dogmas, took part in management, started a big technical innovation movement and designed new products. They went on diligently and creatively raising output year by year and multiplying the variety of products. (The plant originally manufactured only one item.) Production shot ahead. But

part of the power in the plant was still in the hands of a small number of Party capitalist-roaders who were struggling to restore Liu Shao-chi's revisionist management system under different disguises. Constant interference from this line held back greater production leaps.

Then came the cultural revolution and the decisive battle between the proletarian and bourgeois classes, the revolutionary and the revisionist lines. Led by Chairman Mao, the Chinese people rose to destroy the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi. At the Changchun plant too, the working class seized back the power stolen by the capitalist-roaders. At last the revisionist line in industry was thrown out.

Material Incentives or Politics in Command?

What happened at the forging shop was typical.

The shop's capitalist-roaders had made material incentives the magic formula for stimulating the workers. There were awards for "all-round good work", for "improving product quality", for "making forward leaps", for "working on holidays", for "team leaders who take extra pains over work", even one called "award according to circumstances" given like a consolation



With revolution in command of production, better trucks roll off the assembly line faster.

prize to those whose work did not really merit it. Liu Shao-chi and his agents were actually trying to corrupt the workers with material gains, break up unity among them, lead them away from proletarian politics and make them work for money — all this to prepare the way for turning China into a capitalist state.

The shop's new revolutionary committee organized the workers to criticize and repudiate such practices. "Material incentives are Liu Shao-chi's bloodless knife!" the angry workers said. "We want socialism, not awards!"

This was breaking down the old. At the same time the revolutionary committee worked to establish and consolidate new practices. Applying Chairman Mao's teaching that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", it placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in first place. It led the workers to study Chairman Mao's works every day and hold regular meetings where workers exchanged experience in the application of what they had learned to their everyday work. As a result, the workers' political consciousness rose as never before. The ideal of

forging for the revolution took deep hold in their hearts and generated endless energy for continuing records in production.

The No. 12 steam hammer team of the drop forging section turns out automobile crankshafts. The machine is heavy and the men who operate it put in intense work. The capitalist-roaders therefore used even more material incentives on this team than others. In addition to the long list of awards made out to spur the workers, they added what they called "frontline awards". More than once they came to the shop, waving award money wrapped in red paper and crying, "Hurry up! As soon as you finish you'll get the award!" Even so, the team did not do very well, even failing at times to complete its shift quota.

But in the past year the team, applying Mao Tsetung Thought and vigorously repudiating revisionist ideas, has time after time overfulfilled its shift quota by 75, 100 and 125 per cent. Last March, to honour the Ninth Party Congress and answer the social-imperialists' invasion of China's Chenpao Island, the team determined to overfulfil its shift quota by 150 per cent.

To prepare for this battle, it ran a short Mao Tsetung Thought study class, strengthening the team members' confidence with Chairman Mao's injunction to "surmount every difficulty to win victory" and "it is people, not things, that are decisive". The team's pledges were: "Smash Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and forge loyalty to Chairman Mao with our steam hammer! Create new production records, more crankshafts and more automobiles for the Chinese and the world revolution! Strike hard at imperialism, revisionism and reaction!"

March 20 arrived, the day for high output. The team members worked in close coordination, all trying to take the hardest jobs, the different operations dovetailing perfectly. Productivity soared. Doing as Chairman Mao teaches, "Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously", the members seized every short interval while the furnace heated up to sum up experience, look for shortcomings and inspect the equipment to prevent accidents. "Hammering a crankshaft is firing a shell at imperialism, revisionism and reaction," they declared, and

emulated each other in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

At one time during the shift, five steel pieces in the furnace got stuck together. If the mass was not removed quickly, production would be held up. Without hesitating, deputy team leader Wang Lien-chu and members Chao Chun-hai and Wang Ching-jung opened the furnace gate and, ignoring the long flames shooting out, pushed their hooks inside and pulled the steel out. In spite of this setback, the team set an all-time high for shift output that day, 150 per cent above quota, a resounding declaration of the bankruptcy of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line that money is what makes men work, a vivid demonstration that men armed not with awards but with Mao Tsetung Thought possess real might and brave even death for the sake of revolution.

Many similar advanced groups are emerging in the forging shop. Thirty teams have set their highest figures in shop history since April of last year when the shop revolutionary committee came into being.

Specialists or the Masses?

Before the cultural revolution, the shop's capitalist-roaders put power in technical matters entirely in the hands of the bourgeois specialists and authorities. Nothing could be done without them, they claimed. A worker could not start an innovation until his project was approved by the technological assistant, then the engineer in charge of rationalization proposals, then the technical department and several more.

The bourgeois specialists looked on foreign equipment and technology as holy. In their own designing they couldn't get along without foreign books and data. Before the cultural revolution, the bourgeois specialists had formed six "shock groups" for technical innovation. These groups worked behind closed doors on what they called advanced, top-level, high-precision products, hoping to make a name for themselves with a single success. They had no interest in

solving the many urgent production problems in the shop. Because they were divorced from proletarian politics, reality and the masses, it was inevitable that they would fail. Working by themselves for several years, they spent 1,400,000 yuan and did not produce a single workable machine.

The workers and revolutionaries among the technical personnel found the revisionist way of doing things increasingly intolerable. The horizontal and free forging section had been using a foreign box furnace for many years. It was huge, burned large amounts of gas, yet had a low performance. The workers had to put in long, tiring hours in high heat. They called it "a clumsy big-bellied ox belching smoke and fire". Many times they had proposed reconstructing the furnace, but the bourgeois specialists insisted that it was rated advanced equipment in foreign countries and must not be tampered with.

In 1965 some of the revolutionary workers, engineers and leaders formed a shock team on their own to design and build a new furnace, determined to work in the spirit of national independence, self-determination and self-reliance as Chairman Mao teaches.

They had no data, no drawings. But they had Mao Tsetung Thought and the masses — sources of inexhaustible strength and wisdom. They asked production and maintenance workers and quality inspectors to join them in studying and analysing why the old box furnace performed so poorly and to help work out a design.

A key problem was the contradiction between hot and cool. Generally if a furnace is hot inside, its outside is also hot and the workers roast. But if the furnace is kept cool, the metal cannot be heated to the required temperature. The group turned to Chairman Mao's works on Marxist philosophy, *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*. By applying the principles in these two articles, they found a scientific solution. Dozens of experiments in their spare time produced a high-efficiency thin-

walled rotary furnace which is hot inside and cool outside, truly of advanced world standards. One-fourth the size of the old box furnace, it uses 40 per cent less gas and heats up 75 per cent faster. Workers no longer roast in the heat. The furnace is now in wide use in the horizontal and free forging section.

The new rotary furnace proves that the working class must and can be masters of science and technology, that "the lowly are most intelligent", as Chairman Mao says.

This truth has been demonstrated again and again in the cultural revolution after the workers took power back from the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois specialists. When the shop's revolutionary committee was established, it mobilized the masses to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line that tied them hand and foot, especially the indiscriminate worship of everything foreign, the practice of trailing snail-like behind other countries and depending on specialists to run the factory. Arming themselves with Chairman Mao's thinking on independence, self-determination and self-reliance, the workers revolutionized all irrational foreign technological processes and made innovations on machines and equipment to raise productivity and cut down on the intensity of labour.

The shop completed more than 100 technical innovations in this past year, many times more than all innovations the bourgeois specialists and authorities had made in a decade. Products made by revolutionary workers and technical personnel themselves include such large advanced equipment as the shot blasting machine for finishing forging surfaces and the electro-slag welding machine. They of course learn from whatever is advanced in other countries, but instead of worshipping and copying everything blindly, they adapt what is usable to create new machines to suit their own working conditions. The vigorous mass movement for technical innovations has spurred new leaps in production.



Shuangsheng brigade builds barns.

Why Our Family Keeps a Grain Reserve

YANG YU-SHENG

I AM an old poor peasant and a member of the Shuanghsing commune in Heilungkiang province. There are twelve in our family: my 80-year-old father, my wife, eight children and a daughter-in-law. My father is still in good health, except that he is a little deaf. Once in a while he asks the children, "Tell me, who gave us our happy life today?"

"Chairman Mao and the Communist Party," they answer promptly.

This always makes Father happy and he says, "Right! Because of the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we have today's happiness." Our whole family warmly loves Chairman Mao and the Party.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary committee of our brigade relayed Chairman Mao's directive to us poor and lower-middle peasants: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and

do everything for the people." After we studied and discussed it, we realized the importance of storing reserve grain.

I always thought that our country was so strong and prosperous that no one would dare to bully us. And so I relaxed my vigilance. But study helped me understand that as long as imperialism exists, there is the possibility of war.

Now the social-imperialists are continuing to encroach on our territory. How can we stand idle and make no preparations? Before the cultural revolution, renegade Liu Shao-chi tried to keep us from thinking of the enemy. We must not let his ideas fool us on any account. In addition to human enemies, nature is often our enemy. Using "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" as our weapon, we scathingly repudiated Liu Shao-chi's revisionist idea that after the proletariat seizes power class struggle dies out. We greatly strengthened our

determination to fight against imperialism, revisionism and natural calamities. "We must be thrifty with grain," we all said. "If every household keeps a sufficient reserve of grain, then we can fight and produce as usual if we are faced with war or natural disasters."

After a study session I returned home and said to my father, "Chairman Mao calls on us to be prepared against war and natural disasters."

"What can our family do for that?" he asked.

I replied, "To be prepared against war means that we must be prepared against the enemy's aggression. To be prepared against natural disasters means that we must save grain in years of good harvests and use it when natural disasters strike."

Father was delighted. "How carefully Chairman Mao thinks of things for us!" he said. "Whatever Chairman Mao tells us to do, we'll

do. Keep a reserve? Of course we can keep a reserve!"

All the people of our Shuangsheng brigade responded to Chairman Mao's call, men and women, young and old, and immediately took part in building barns and storing grain. For several years our family had been frugal in eating and using grain, so we had accumulated altogether 1,600 *jin* (800 kilograms).

How did we manage to store up such an amount? Let me tell you.

From the beginning my father knew the importance of keeping a grain reserve. But my wife didn't think it was necessary. "Don't we have enough to eat?" she said. "What do we need to keep grain for?" Our children, too, couldn't see clearly the far-reaching significance of storing grain. What to do?

We wouldn't be able to carry out our plan if the family's views on this question were not unified. Father and I decided to hold a family meeting to recall the bitter past and think of the happy life today. Father told us in detail all the misery he suffered in the old society.

Our native place is Liaoyang county in Liaoning province. Before liberation, my father and grandfather were deeply exploited and oppressed. After Grandfather died, my parents took us brothers and sisters to flee from famine. Father carried all our possessions in two baskets on a carrying pole while Mother fetched a bag on her shoulders. After two months of hard travelling on foot, we arrived in Mingshui county. There my father hired himself out and became enslaved again as a landlord's

hired hand, never getting enough to eat and always clothed in rags.

Those years were very hard. My mother and two sisters died of hunger and illness, and then Father was compelled to give my little brother away. After that, my brother and I also became hired labourers exploited by landlords. It was not until the liberation of northeast China that we paupers had the right to get off our knees, stand up and become masters of our country. Since then our life has been getting better day by day.

Father's account of our terrible history moved every member of the family to tears. We said, "Chairman Mao and the Communist Party are our great benefactors. Whatever Chairman Mao says, we will do." Now my wife also understood the significance of putting grain aside. "Chairman Mao has

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Yang Yu-sheng tells visitors his family's experience in storing reserve grain.

said we should keep grain in reserve. If we don't, it really means that we've forgotten the past," she said. Even the children said they would save grain as Chairman Mao says.

How should we do it? The whole family worked out a plan and tried to fulfil it. When we ground maize into flour, for example, we were careful not to let the slightest bit be wasted. We stopped feeding our pigs and chickens on grain and fed them rice hulls and wild vegetables instead. We killed a pig every year

and sold another just the same. And the hens went right on laying eggs as usual.

One snowy day I came home and found my wife scooping out half a basket of maize from the storage bin where we keep it. "What's that for?" I asked.

"It's snowing and hard for the chickens to find feed. I'm going to grind some maize for them," she answered.

"If we feed our chickens maize simply because it's snowing, how

many times will we have to do it in one winter?" I asked. "And how much maize will we need just for chickens?" She emptied her basket right back into the bin.

Is it possible to keep grain in reserve and not be tempted to dip into it? One day last May my oldest son Chi-fa got the idea of carrying our reserve wheat to the county town and exchanging it for flour. I lost my temper and quarreled with him.

"What's the matter?" Father asked. When I told him, he took Chi-fa aside and reviewed again the striking difference between the terrible life of the past and the good life of today, helping him raise his class consciousness.

"Grandpa, I was wrong," Chi-fa finally said. "Of course we should not use our wheat reserve now." This gladdened my father.

Although our family has some grain in store now, that doesn't satisfy us. "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," Chairman Mao says — and we'll keep right on doing just that, increasing production, practising economy and accumulating more grain.

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